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FEB 1952 01-4AA

INTELLUX 25

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

CD NO.

COUNTRY East Germany

DATE DISTR. 3 September 1952

SUBJECT Object 101 of Wismut AG

NO. OF PAGES 4

DATE OF INFO. [REDACTED]

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NO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)

PLACE ACQUIRE [REDACTED]

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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DO NOT CIRCULATE

1. Object 101 of Wismut AG is an ore processing object located in Crossen near Zwickau. It occupies a part of the premises of the former paper factory, Leonhardt und Soehne; the other part of the factory premises, not occupied by Object 101 and separated from it by guarded fences, belongs to VVB Zellstoff. The ore which is processed at Object 101 comes from Mining Object 2 in Oberschlema, and from the Wismut mines in Thuringia.

Russian Management

2. The Russian management of Object 101 consists of between 60 and 70 Russians, the most important among whom are:
  - a. Viktor Kisyayev, Chief of the Object: He is a chemist by profession and was formerly with Wismut factory #99, the ore-washing installation of Object 2. He came to Object 101 in July 1951.
  - b. Khaïnov, Chief Engineer.
  - c. Major Frobov, Deputy Chief and in charge of political matters.
  - d. Major Korolov, Personnel Chief for the Russian personnel of the Object.
  - e. Major Kruglov, Personnel Chief of the German personnel of the Object.
  - f. Viktor Yevseniyev, Chief Bookkeeper.
  - g. Captain Nesterenkov, Political Instructor.
  - h. Air Force Lieutenant Motorin, Security Officer.
  - i. Semyënov, representative of GBO (Russian Ministry for State Security)(sic; MGB?). It is known that Semyënov is an officer, but he invariably appears in

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civilian clothing. He has his office in Object 101 and is under the GBO service for the Erzgebirge and the Zwickau region, located in Oberschlema and headed by Major Shvukhalov.

#### Organizational Structure and Main German Personnel

3. Object 101 is subdivided into 11 departments, each of which is headed by a Russian, with a German Chief Technician second in command. The total German complement of the Object is about 3,000. The departments are:
  - a. Ore yard and Pit (Zeche) A: headed by Russian Shilava; German subordinate, Kurt.
  - b. Pit (Zeche) B: headed by Russian Prostov; German subordinate, Friedrich Weissmantel.
  - c. Pit (Zeche) C: headed by Russian Balan; German subordinate, Helmut Doehler.
  - d. Mechanical Division: headed by Russian Shlykov; German subordinate, Kuehn, was dismissed at the beginning of April 1952; no successor has as yet been named.
  - e. Boiler House and Turbine Plant: headed by Russian Shchelin; German subordinate unknown.
  - f. Warehouse: headed by Russian Induykov; German subordinate, Paul Tepper.
  - g. Bookkeeping Department: headed by Russian Yevseniyev; German subordinate, Arthur Schreier.
  - h. OIE Division (Otdel Tekhnicheskoy Kontroli): headed by Russian Prostoyalkina. She is the wife of the head of Pit B, mentioned above.<sup>1</sup> This department is the only one consisting of Russian personnel only. There are about 25 Russians working there. Its assignments are the collection of data on the processed ore concentrate, the quantity of ore processed, its quality, and the shipment of the processed ore.
  - i. Division of Standards: headed by Russian Feodorova; German subordinate, Baumgaertel.
  - j. Personnel Division: headed by Russians Korolov and Kruglov; German subordinate, Scheffler.
  - k. Unterkunft-Kombinat (Billets): quarters for workers coming from a distance. Headed by Russian Shlykova, wife of the head of the Mechanical Division; German subordinate is Brinkmann, successor to Mielitzer, who was dismissed on 25 April 1952.

#### Ore Processing

- \*4. The ore to be processed at Object 101 arrives by rail at Mosel station, on the Zwickau - Glauchau rail line. There, the plant train of Object 101 takes over the freight cars and brings them directly to the Object which has a rail connection to Mosel. Upon arrival, the ore is unloaded in the ore yard by German personnel both by hand and with the aid of tip trucks. It then goes to Pit A over conveyor belts. While being conveyed, the ore is

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sorted with the aid of R.A.S.-25 devices imported from Russia. These sorting devices consist of cases about 40 by 30 by 20 cm., each of which is provided with a scale and two switches, and are mounted in fixed positions at both sides of the conveyor belts. The sorting is done automatically by means of a magnet which draws the high-quality ore into drums where it is collected by Russian soldiers. Subsequently, these pieces of high-quality ore are shipped to an unknown destination without being processed. The rest of the ore is carried into breakers where it is first broken into coarse pieces in jaw breakers (Backenbrecher), and then into finer pieces in Simons-type conical breakers (Kegelbrecher).

5. The crushed ore is carried into Pit B, where it is put into ball mills (Kugelmuehlen) of which there are 12 in Pit B. While the ore is being ground there, water to which lime has been added, flows into the mills. After grinding, the ore goes into jigging machines (Setzmaschinen) where, through shaking, it is divided into heavy and light pieces. This is also done in two stages by use of coarse-type machines first, and then of fine-type high-speed jigging machines (Schnellaeufer-Setzmaschinen). Through the shaking, the heavy pieces fall into canisters made of sheet iron: this is the first ore concentrate. The lighter pieces flow onto oscillating tables (Schuettelherde) of which there are about fifty in Pit B. There, the ore is again divided, by shaking, into heavier and lighter pieces. The heavier ore again falls into canisters: this is the second concentrate. The lighter ore flows into Pit C which is the chemical department of Object 101.
6. The sheet iron canisters, into which first and second concentrates are separated, are about 50 by 50 by 75 cm. They are provided with two handles and with a cover closing the largest side. When full, they are closed and sealed by Russian soldiers and subsequently shipped to an unknown destination without further processing.
7. The liquid ore mixture which flows from Pit B into Pit C is led into large wooden tubs (Holzbottiche) about 15 meters high and varying between 6 and 8 meters in diameter. Either sodium carbonate or potassium carbonate (Pottasche), or both, are added to the ore at this point. The mixture is heated with the aid of pipes inside the tubs to a temperature of between 68 and 74 degrees Centigrade. The mixture is then led into wooden precipitation tanks (Faellfaesser) about 4 meters high and varying between 8 and 12 meters in diameter. There sulfuric acid and caustic soda are added; the mixture is not heated. Subsequently, the mixture goes into disk-type filtering machines (Scheibenfiltermaschinen). These machines are provided with containers in which wheels are turning. Each wheel has a number of filter sacks applied to its sector-like spikes. The ore mixture is pressed into the sacks with the aid of hydraulic pumps, while the wheels are turning, and is pressed out of the sacks when they are filled. The solution coming out of the sacks flows into filter presses for further processing. The material which remains in the sacks is emptied onto conveyor belts and carried away as waste. As of 1 May 1952, pipelines will carry this waste into a valley near Mosel, since Object 101 has no more space for it. That part of the mixture which flows into the filter presses is filtered there, with the result that a powder-like substance remains in the filters: this is the third concentrate. It is a greyish powder similar to fine sand in appearance. This powder is dried in special installations by means of heated vapor. It is subsequently put into the same kind of canisters as the two other concentrates, and shipped to an unknown destination.

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8. Consumption of the chemicals mentioned above increased as follows between January and March:

<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Consumed in</u>	
	<u>January 1952</u>	<u>March 1952</u>
Sodium carbonate	ca. 1,745 tons	2,600 tons
Caustic soda	ca. 21 "	31 "
Lime	ca. 71 "	83 "
Potash	ca. 73 "	85 "

The consumption of sulfuric acid (about 98 per cent concentration) decreased from about 2,000 tons in January to 1,400 tons in March.

9. Work at Object 101 is carried out in three daily shifts. On 25 April 1952, during one of the three shifts, Pit C produced 50 canisters of the third concentrate. These canisters have an average weight of 120 kg.
10. A Russian guard unit is attached to Object 101. The unit, consisting of about 150 soldiers, is stationed on the villa estate of the former owner of the paper factory, at a distance of about 400 meters from the Object.

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1. Comment: The name given for this woman may be her maiden name. She is reported to be the wife of the head of Pit B (item b of same paragraph), in which case her name would be Prostova.

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